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It is about time for another "ultimatum" from the powers.

What has become of that famous "concert of the powers' that we were hearing so much about a few weeks ago?

As yet no person has expressed a purpose

to submit the Wilson bill as a substitute for the Dingley bill. And there are some reckless statesmen in Congress. Dr. Angell, it is said, will take the office

curing the rights of American citizens and missionaries. Well, this is angelic enough, The fighting along the boundary line between Macedonia and Thessaly is no longer confined to "irregulars;" there is a regu-

of minister to Turkey for the sake of se-

larity about it that even the powers can-It will not anger the Emperor of Gerthe Czar of all the Russias for Mr. Gladstone to denounce them as "young despots." They believe in that sort of con-

trol for peoples. The Cuban war has dropped into th background since the affairs of Crete began to attract the attention of the world. Even the newspapers find it inconvenient to handle two wars at the same time.

A number of misguided gentlemen are quarreling over the leadership of the Democratic party of Indiana. Before they go further perhaps it would be well to decide which branch of the party they prefer to

A Frankfort (Ky.) special says that it quite probable that the Hunter Republicans may give their votes to Mr. Martin, "a high-tariff gold Democrat," for senator. A high-tariff gold Democrat comes very near being a Republican.

If Mayor Taggart had promptly brought an action against the Citizens' Company for a violation of the 3-cent-fare act, to revoke its charter, as is provided in that bill, he would have laid the foundation of a suit to test the constitutionality of that law in the State courts.

The people of Chicago are having a contention with the street-railway magnates who have been to the Legislature to get charters for forty years, paying the city 3 per cent. of the net receipts. The opposition to street-car companies is very general and the feeling is intense. The people ask for le ver fares.

It is said that Representative Bailey, the Democratic leader, has parted with much of his popularity because he was so reckless as to declare that he "preferred Republican prosperity to no prosperity." Many of his party in Congress are opposed to prosperity unless it can be attached to the coining of 48 cents' worth of silver bullion

The men in a Kentucky county who destroyed tollgates were applauded instead of being punished. Incited by this failure to erforce the laws, men in the same county have begun to destroy fields of tobacco and to notify owners that they must reduce their crop to one-third of last year's product. There is no noxious weed which

Porter is reported as being obliged to disappoint 1,200 persons who applied to be on his staff for the dedication of the Grant monument. General Sherman being given places as assistant marshals at the Grant funeral, but his disgust led him to exaggerate. Nevertheless a people, love titles and display.

The man who "puts his ear to the ground" to listen to political rumblings is always liable to mistake the noise of a few talkers for the opinion of the silent thousands. A year ago those who were doing the ear-to-the-ground act were sure that the whole country was for the free and unsilver speculators' silver bullion. The election showed how greatly the men with ears to the ground were mistaken.

The opposition to a small duty on wood pulp on the ground that it will increase the cost of paper is one of the exploded dogmas of the theoretical free trader. The price of pulp is made by home competition, which is very sharp because the pulp mills produce it beyond the capacity of the country to consume, so that the duty cannot affect in the least degree. Some one have a duty? To give the home market to pulp makers in the United States taxes and have the first right

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the charter which the City Council gave to the City Street-railway the Citizens' Company is good until Jan. 18, the Citizens' Company that its charter is the act of the Legislature stitutionality of the act known as Senate | money-flat money to burn, as it were. If

THE DAILY JOURNAL bill No. 61. It is possible that some other which that act specifies for the advertising for the Citizens' Company to wait until the City Council calls for bids, several sibly assall the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature because of some defect that the Legislature has no power to terminate a charter. That power has been admitted. Consequently if there is reason to believe that the terminating act of the last Legislature is defective there will be ample time to remedy the defect. It seems, therefore, that the days of the Citizens' Company will be numbered in 1901, and that would be wise for it to shape its policy with reference to that event.

A FAIR WARNING. It is well that the people of Indianapoli should understand the situation. During the next four years the coterie of promoters who have capitalized the Citizens' Street Railway for \$0,000,000-three times its actual value and what it has cost, is determined to hold and tighten its grasp upon Indianapolis. It proposes to practice its extortions and continue its high-handed disregard of the people until the \$5,000,000 of stock, which does not represent a cent of actual value, shall be made property paying dividends extracted through exorbi tant fares. The Journal does not claim to be a prophet, but the next attempt of th coterie will probably be an effort to se aside the act of the Legislature terminat ing the charter of the Citizens' Company in 1901. If this can be done, the \$5,000,00 of stock, which it should be made a felony to issue, will be given value through th imposition of exorbitant fares. If these aliens of every municipal interest succeed, they will continue not only to extort fivecent fares during the next generation, but will seize and tear up the streets, refuse to pay for paving and make good their claim that the streets practically belong to them. If these promoters visit the city it will be to open rooms for the purpos of bribing members of the Legislature. A class of lobbyists who steal pending bills from the files of clerks will be in their employment. Their bribers will be at work whenever a measure which menaces their monopoly is pending.

Do the people of Indianapolis propose to submit? If they do not they must unite to act. If the present law terminating the Citizens' charter is not strong enough, and can be annulled by legal quibbles, let them see that no legislation shall receive the attention of the next Legislature until an act shall be passed which will end the life of this exasperating "combine." When such a law is enacted let steps be taken to compel the company at once to comply with the law. When the City Council grants another franchise let it insist that the property shall be capitalized for not more than it is worth, to the end that no claim can be made for high fares in order to pay dividends upon fictitious stock and bonds.

To accomplish this there must be deterable attorneys, regardless of politics, must be employed. Every candidate for Council must be pledged to stand by the city's interest, as in the future the fight will come in the Council. Really loyal citizens must be on their guard lest the foreigners use their money and their employes to carry primaries. As action may be necessary on the part of the Legislature, both parties should select candidates who, when elected, cannot only be relied upon to stand for Indianapolis, but who can ex-

It may take time, but if the people of Indianapolis are in earnest they can break the grasp of the monopoly, and by so doing save the people hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. In years not so important a duty has devolved upon the people of Indianapolis as that of bringing the streetrailway company under subjection. Civic pride, individual independence and personal interest should stimulate every good citizen to take a hand in this conflict which the managers of the Citizens' Company have thrust upon the people of Indianap-

ANOTHER FINANCIAL GENIUS.

Kansas has furnished the country with genius in finance whose originality and brilliancy make Jerry Simpson and even the late Senator Peffer commonplace. They are back numbers. His appearance marks a agent of prosperity; he is the forerunner ised and greatly desired event steps off the name, he represents the Third Kansas dis trict in the national House, and is labeled in the political almanacs "Pop."

The Ridgely genius is manifest in a bil which he has presented in the House, and which now, in all its potentiality, lies dormant in the files of the clerk of the House awaiting the appointment of the commitauthorizes any State, Territory, county city, township or school district to raise works by issuing noninterest-hearing, twenty-five-year bonds, payable only to the United States, not to exceed one-half of the assessed value of the property of the State, county or municipality, to be deposited with the treasurer of the United paid for labor and materials for public

works. It is nowhere specified in the Ridgely substitute for the millennium that those who have employment shall receive any of the benefits of this vast aggregate of fiat wealth, but it is implied that every unemexpounding fi-nance, shall be put to work and paid with this profusion of crisp legal building roads, making parks and other

Very naturally, there are those who will charter until it shall be revoked | demn the Ridgely scheme, which proposes

scheme may be devised before the date long as there is silver bullion to coin, doubling its actual value, the Ridgely money, literally carpeting the whole country, will bring a prosperity that no one has ever dreamed of. Instead of a limited amount of half flat money controlled by bullion owners, the Ridgely plan affords billions of fiat money which all who will work can have in comparative abundance. Hail. Ridgely and an unlimited circulating me-

THE LATEST ALLIANCE.

The announced alliance of Russia, Germany and Austria is not only a powerful but a natural one, aside from the present Graeco-Turkish difficulties. Russia is autocratic government. All the efforts of Emperor William are directed toward im perialism, and if Austria has not an imperial rule it is because the people have wrested some rights from the Emperor. These three powers have frequently been foes and have had their periods of suspicion, but for all that they represent a common cause, the support of imperialism and the suppression of the growing sentiment in behalf of popular government What could be more natural than such an alliance? So far as their influence upon the politics of Europe is concerned an alliance between Russia and France would be impotent. Each might agree to sustain the other, but what reason could be given for a republic to sustain the most autocratic government in the world? Great Britain has no place in such an alliance. While that power has a monarch and an hereditary legislative branch it is one of the really democratic governments of the world, ruled by the House of Commons elected by suffrage that has been constantly broadening until it may now be said to be universal. For years the people rather than the rulers of Great Britain and Germany have been drawing apart, until to-day, under the fresh excitement of conflicts in Transvaal, they are hostile. There is no common bond of sympathy between William of Germany and Great Britain ruled by the House of Commons. The efforts of the former are toward imperialism, while the British current has set strongly in the direction of popular government

What is more important is that the alliance of Russia, Germany and Austria ean rule Europe and practically the East. No combination can be made sufficiently powerful to resist this compact. All that practically remains are Great Britain, France and Italy. The latter is of little account, and upon the land Great Britain and France cannot cope with the powers of the alliance. It is quite probable that one of the urposes of the alliance is to interfere with the colonial policy of Great Britain. For years Russia has been threatening British ascendency in the East, and Germany and Great Britain have conflicting designs upor territory in Africa. In any event no one should be surprised if the alltance should develop a hostility toward Great Britain. As for Turkey it is probable that the alliance has determined upon its carving and

the portions which shall be assigned to each. The three desire a part, and, Great Britain and France ignored, it will not be difficult to dispose of Turkey to the liking of the members of the alliance. Altogether, the situation in Europe, in view of the announced alliance, is more interesting than it has been for years.

NEW ATTRACTIONS IN LIFE.

A Paris correspondent of a Boston paper predicts that the feature of the Paris expoit from other world's fairs will be the glorification of the horseless carriage, or as it is called there, the "automobile." "Have not the Parisians," he asks, "already been promised electric automobile cabs, to on the streets-but in what number! One darting on. Positively, seriously, any reader who is planning to take in this 1900 exposition may now promise himself, as an extra inducement, the high novelty and excitement of continuously and habitually rushing through the broad and brilliant streets of the Ville-lumiere on swift and tireless automobile cabs-at 20 cents an solemnly asesrt that when the companies on their thirty thousand or more of these splendid, shining, swift and elegant maginew era not only in fir ance but in human | clan's vehicles to replace the fifteen thousand broken-hearted and anaemic horses of to-day, the Paris-gone-mad-with-motion be outside the exposition grounds, and al around in a circumference of fifteen miles seen as yet by the Parisians themselvespandemonium of gayety and gladness that the whole world will stand aghast!"

This enthusiastic writer reckons without proper consideration of American enterprise. It is true that the French have of these horseless vehicles, but it is to say that before 1900 they will, if found of practical value in Paris, be with various improvements, in common use here. While they may be more numerous in the French capital than elsewhere they will at least

be no novelty to American visitors The many modern improvements and the recent discoveries of science have, by the way, developed a new and curious reluc even pious people to depart this life. To wish to remain on earth as long as possible indicates, of course, a normal and commendable state of mind, but the rapid scientific development and the progress of invention have created a fresh bond between civilized man and the world he lives in. Nothing is more common than the re mark. "I hope to live twenty or thirty, or past twenty-five years that the public mind has become expectant of a greater and is, in fact, encouraged by the direct promises of men of science. It is only human | congregation the free use of their chapels flesh, with all their appurtenances, so de-

pose of the provision is to impose a duty on that an attenuated form of the disease

the Bryan plan will cure hard times as | the green bottles in which the waters are | germ is thus imparted and that the insect upon ale and beer. These waters are used for medicinal purposes and have an extensive sale. The medical profession is petitioning Congress to put the water on the free list, imposing a reasonable duty on the bottles containing the water. The duty imposed is more than double that fixed for glass bottles imported for sale. The request for lower duties seems reasonable.

Somebody who has been looking into the interests of the farmer suggests that there is no reason except popular prejudice why opium should not be raised in the United States. No less than 400,000 pounds of the drug are smuggled in from China each year, it is said, and as but 50,000 pounds are used in a legitimate way for medicinal purposes it would seem that the "unpopularity" has its limitations. In spite of the prejudice it is not unlikely that Miss Willard and her successors, after they have disposed of the drink evil, will have something to do in the way of reforming opium fiends, and this without the cultivation of the "dull poppy" for commercial purposes by American farmers.

It is reported of Mr. Voorhees that a few days before his death he said, despondently, that he had only enough money to last him for a month or so and it would be a relief to him to know that he would soon be called hence. Under these circumstances it is a pity that the friends who were planning to have him appointed as a member of the Indian Commission kept their secret so closely and gave him no hint of their purpose. None knew better than he the uncertain results of applications for office, but the knowledge that the movement was on foot would have cheered his last days. They, with well-meant but mistaken caution, waited for certainty, and

The question as to whom the Journal favored as chairman of the Republican state committee was asked with some frequency by the Republicans gathered at vors all of them. The committee is composed of exceptionally strong men, and the Journal could heartily applaud the election of any one of them to the chairmanship. The elements that caused differences opinion in regard to the organization of the committee last year have all been eliminated and the way is clear for a thoroughly harmonious organization and united party. The questions that arose last year

It is not announced by what authority the school officials in New York have forbidden the school children from eating "Washington pie," but they have done it with an explanation that they do not mean to cast any aspersion upon the memory of "the father of his country," but to seek to remove therefrom the odium likely to attach itself because of that odious form of pastry. In the East Washington pie is the conglomeration known as "layer cake" in this part of the country.

A Georgia woman who killed her husband by beating him with a club is sentenced to be hanged, and other Georgian new women are raising heaven and earth to prevent such a disgrace being visited upon their sex and, incidentally, upon the State. This is very inconsistent conduct. These champions of the rights of women should welcome the entrance of one of their number to the privileges of the gallows so long monopolized by grasping man,

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Horrid Brute. She-I never expected to work like this when I married you. He-I didn't suppose you cared. You worked hard enough to get me, didn't you?

The Long and Short of It. "You said you would not be gone long," said she, reproachfully, as he came in from

the "little game" at 2:30, "Well," said he, weariedly, "I came back short, anyway.'

Woman's Way.

"Friends among those of my own sex?" said the dear girl, "Of course, I might say I have friends to-"To burn?" he interrupted. "Oh, no. Only to roast."

Too Much for Him. Dismal Dawson-Uv course I don't be lieve in the Bible. It don't stand to reason Everett Wrest-Why don't it?

"Jist think of the idear that jist because Adam done wrong, the whole world had to go to work. Cruelest thing I ever heard

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The two longest words in English are disproportionableness and establishmentarian-

In compliance with the petition of a large number of ladies the name of Kissam street in Cleveland is to be changed to Ellandale. Mrs. J. C. Shaffer, of Evanston, Ill., is to present a marble bust of Miss Frances E. Willard to the Northwestern University, of which institution Miss Willard is an alumna.

Queen Victoria's special trains from Cherbourg to Nice and back cost about \$20,600; specials from Boulogne to Nice and back, which convey the servants, horses, carriages and heavy luggage. The average total cost to the privy purse of the Queen's annual continental trip is about \$50,000. The eight-year-old son of Senator Mason

of Illinois, recently lost the money he had been saving for a bicycle by the failure of the Globe Bank in Chicago, and he asked his father by long distance telephone whether he was to have a wheel or not. 'Well, Roderick," answered the senator. 'you get the indorsement of your congressman and I'll see what I can do for you.' It was related of one of the members of Grant's first Cabinet, a former college procoursing on the subject of the Druses, when an auditor interrupted him with the remark that the cyclopaedia did not agree with him, "Oh," was the reply, "I know a great deal more about the Druses than I did when I wrote that article in the cyclopae-

Balzac is yet without his statue, but Maupassant already has his. It is the work of the sculptor Raoul Verlet, and is to be placed, after exhibition in the Champs Elysees salon, in the Monceaux Park. M. Chincholle describes the sculpture, in the Figaro, as representing a young woman seated on a circular bench and leaning against a pillar which supports a bust of

When the Roman Catholic Church is day, the Baptist and the Methodist churches of the city offered the homeless until it could provide itself with another edifice, and three Methodist and one Episcopal clergymen called personally on the priest to express their sympathy with him

When Harriet Beecher Stowe was a guest ancient Celtic cross which had been sent the duke from Iona. To the last day of her life a drawing of this curious medieval relic lalways accompanied her wherever she went, and when the question of a memorial to her was first agitated her children felt that their mother could have wished for of Mr. Eugene Debs. nothing more than a Celtic cross, Hence such a monument in Scotch granite will be

dedicated in a few months. A correspondent of the Athol, Mass.,

is not spreading contagion, but performing preventive vaccination. He says: "Re member that the presence of a mosquite an infallible sign that malaria is in the air, and that you are exposed to it, and when you hear that well-known but solemi note of warning, do not treat him as a foe but as a friend. Translated into English it says, 'Leave this locality or I will vaccinate you,' and the little soldier will do just as he says, though he die in the attempt, and then others stand ready to leap into the breach.'

> He owes me a "V." Will he pay it I wonder? He touched me, you see, On poverty's plea-Said he'd lost his night key And was locked out, b' thunder! He owes me a "V Will he pay it, I wonder?

-Scottish Nights.

A Fatal Step Backward.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

If President McKinley intends to revoke or modify the civil-service order of President Cleveland, so as to withdraw any considerable number of appointments from the classified list, his course ought to be unhesitatingly repudiated by the best men of his own party. Mr. McKinley owes his election to the strongest and most enthusiastic combination of the friends of good government formed in this country since other President since Lincoln has been, to pealing to the honest patriotism of the naticn. When Mr. Cleveland promulgated his order withdrawing from partisan control practically the entire departmental service of the government, his action was everywhere greeted with hearty approval. The Journal, if my recollection is not at fault, joined in commending the order. Now it is urged that a great many incompetent Democrats were thus fastened upon the service, whose fitness had not been properly tested. If this is true, the remedy surely lies within the power of the present administration without a return to the vicious partisan system that burdened the departments with incompetents and would do the same thing again. If the present civil-service regulations do not provide for the elimination of incompetent or derelict officials, Mr. McKinley has an admirable opportunity to complete a great reform by providing examinations that shall not only test the fitness of applicants for positions but present incumbents as well. If President McKinley's purpose is to purify and elevate the public service there is no need

is bound to reform the civil service, not to 'Bryanize' it. Mr. McKinley, in this emergency, may study with advantage the most honorable feature in the career of his predecessor. Like himself, Mr. Cleveland owed his election to an element that believed in reform more than in party. With all his shortpolicy was always better than his party and was framed with greater deference to the Mugwump sentiment that made him President than to the demands of officeseekers and politicians. It will be counted a fatal step backward by the most conscientious and patriotic of Mr. McKinley's pectations by yielding to the pressure of | painted. spoils-hunters and thus endangering a reform that his election was believed to have assured. REPUBLICAN. Greensburg, Ind., April 19.

of resorting to the "hair of the dog to cure

repair the mischief wrought by Democratic

A Ballad of the Ranks, Who carries the gun?

A lad from over the Tweed Then let it go, for well we know He comes of a soldier breed! So drink together to rock and heather Out where the red deer run, And stand aside for Scotland's pride, The lad that carries the gun! For the colonel rides before,

The major's on the flank,

The captains and the adjutants

Are in the foremost rank. But when it's "Action front!" And lighting's to be done. Come one, come all, you stand or fall By the man who holds the gun. Who carries the gun?

A lad from Yorkshire Dale. Then let him go, for well we know The heart that never will fail, Here's to the fire of Lancashire, And here's to her soldier son; For the hard bit north has sent him forth The lad that carries the gun.

For the colonel rides before, etc. Who carries the gun?

A lad from Midland shire. Then let him go, for well we know He comes of an English sire Here's a glass to a Midland lass, And each can choose the one. But east and west we claim the best For the lad who carries the gun. For the colonel rides before, etc.

Who carries the gun? A lad from the hills of Wales. Then let him go, for well we know That Taffy is hard as nails There are several Il's in the place he dwells And of w's more than one, With a "Llan" and "Pen," but it breeds good And it's they who carry the gun.

For the colonel rides before, etc.

Who carries the gun? A lad from the windy West. Then let him go, for well we know That he is one of the best There's Bristol rough and Gloucester tough, And Devon yields to none. Or you may get in Somerset A lad to carry the gun.

For the colonel rides before, etc.

Who carries the gun?

A lad from London town. We'll let him go, for well we know The stuff that never backs down. He has learned to joke at the powder smoke, And his heart is light and his pluck is right, The lad who carries the gun.

For the colonel rides before, etc. Who carries the gun? A lad from the Emerald isle. We'll let him go, for well we know We've tried him many a while, We've tried him east, we've tried him west, We've tried him sea and land, But the man to beat old Erin's best

Has never yet been planned. For the colonel rides before, etc. Who carries the gun? It's me and you and you: et us go, and we won't say no If they give us a job to do. Here we stand with a cross-linked hand, Comrades every one! one last cup, and drink it up,

To the lad who carries the gun.

For the colonel rides before, etc. -A. Conan Doyle, in The Speaker.

A Statesman's Sayings. Thomas Jefferson.

I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could be made to our system of states. No national crime passes unpunished The dead have no rights. They are nothing, and nothing cannot own something. Where the press is free, and every man able to read, all is safe Banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want bread The whole art of government consists in

the art of being honest. The time to guard against corruption and tyranny is before they have got hold The European nations constitute a separate division of the globe; they have a set of interests of their own in which it is our business never to engage ourselves, The excise law is an infernal one. The first eror was to admit it by the Constitu-

tion, the second to act on that admission,

Private charities as well as contributions

to public purposes, in proportion to every one's circumstances, are certainly among the debts we owe to society Great cities are pestilential to the morals. the health and the liberties of man. Independence can be trusted nowhere but with the people in mass. They are inherently independent of all but moral law It should be remembered as an axiom of eternal truth in politics that whatever power in any government is independent is absolute also; in theory only at first, while the spirit of the people is up, but in practice as fast as that relaxes. Honesty is the first chapter in the book of wisdom

Imitators of Debs. Washington Post.

On sober second thought the Indianapolis street-railway officials decided it not be a good thing to give an imitation

A Boss Needed.

It would be easier to condemn the arbitrary methods of the speaker of the House if it were not for the shiftlessness of the Reedless Senate.

GENERAL GRANT'S TOMB

ITS APPEARANCE SUGGESTS THAT OF A ROMAN MAUSOLEUM.

It Is Severely Simple in Design, and Could Be Much Improved by the

Introduction of Sculpture.

New York Evening Post. General Grant's tomb has assumed, as was inevitable, the aspect of a Roman mausoleum, as such a structure is conceived by those who take the tradition of the last three centuries as to what Roman architecveritable was for the This remains noted that recent study

the Grecian architecture has caused introduction of a quasi-Greek order into what is otherwise a building of the second century A. D .- that is to say, such a building as traditionally represented to the modern designer. A huge, nearly cubical mass, too large a part of the whole design to be the war. He is, therefore, pledged, as no called a basement, is crowned by a cylinder, which, in its turn is crowned by a cone. a wise and statesmanlike policy, rising | So far as this goes, we have the disposition above the demands of office-seekers and ap- of the mausoleum of Hadrian, now called the Castel Sant-Angelo, at Rome. The words used above would also describe that structure, which is, of course, vastly larger than the Grant monument, as well as being beyond measure more solid and enduring. The difference in mass is, of course, beyond all reasonable compariosn. In fact, it is with the smaller tombs of the Campagna that this building should be compared as to its importance, while yet the design seems rather to have been suggested by the great

mausoleum on the Tiber. The Roman examples, however, had what the modern building cannot hope to offer, a prodigious display of sculpture. Such a tomb as this, if erected by "the ancients," would have had groups of sculpture of great size and variety on the corners of the square, statues or groups between the columns of the upper peristyle, bas-reliefs encrusted in the walls-and that not only in horizontal bands, but in great panels on the bite." He need not throw open the the broad piers which inclose the porticos departments to Republican spoilsmen to of the lower story-and a prodigious quadri-Both by personal and party ga, or four-horse chariot, with a statue of piedges of the most binding character, he the person commemorated, or else some similar and equally elaborate composition on the summit of the cone. Moreover, such a building would have glowed with color and glittered with gilded bronze. The bare, simple walls of white granite which rise at the side of Riverside drive would not have seemed to the Roman the proper thing comings, he never forgot this, and it is the | for a sumptuous morument. Nor, if we proudest part of his official record that his | turn to the example of the Asiatic Greeks, shall we find that the lesson taught us is in any way different. The tombs at Chidus Halicarnassus, and Xanthus, smaller and far less costly than the Roman examples, are even richer, proportionally, in sculpture, both in relief and in the round, and all our knowledge of the subject goes to supporters if he disappoints their just ex- show that they were also brilliantly

> NEED OF SCULPTURE. It is curious to note how vastly the addition of the sculpture that we desire would aid the building in its proportions. The scheme now proposed shows that the proposals of the commission include but little sculpture, and that not of a kind nor in a position calculated to aid the general design. At the angles of the great cubical mass, where it has seemed desirable to have huge and heavy masses of sculpture, a tripod of insignificant size is to stand on each of the pedestals provided; a not large group is to stand between these and over the entrance, and supported, in a sense, by the sculptured figures now in place; but this group for the front only. Four equestrian statues are to stand over the columns of the porch, and an equestrian statue of Grant himself is to be set upon a pedestal which is to rise from the steps of the entrance; but, again, all this refers to only one front. Finally, on the top of the cone a quadriga indeed represented, too large for the circular base reserved for it, yet not large enough for the weight which that cone seems to require to give it consistency. In short, it may be said that the scheme involves no sculpture of any consequence. Fine it may be in itself, and there is reason to hope it will be, if executed, the work of our best artists, but as an aid to the monument it will be of little value. As regards the architectural design, considered by itself, the sloping outline of the attic above the entrance suggests at once how much the other sides would have been improved by a similar treatment. In fact to any one studying this structure from the rear or either side the addition of a pediment, or something giving the ing lines of a pediment, at suggests itself. Pediments in selves are not an essential part of such a structure, and, perhaps, the sloping attic of the front is nearly the best scheme possible had it been repeated on all sides. The striking defect of the lower story is, no doubt, its blank plainness. No side except the front has incident enough. The broad masses which form the corner piers and which are admirably in place where they flank the entrance porch, with its shadows and its variety, are mere nonentities where they have between them porticos of four columns in antis or between pilasters, but where that colonnade is without shadow or space behind it. The broad space between the cornice of the lower order and the crowning cornice of the whole lower story is equally blank and bare. The superstructure, also, is devoid of incident. It consists of first and lowest, a perfectly blank drum, upon which rests a

slightly projecting rim of the stylobate. which is marked only by a meaningless quarter-round and filled beneath its square projection. Upon this are twenty-four slender Ionic columns, with a very insufficient load to carry; the cone is made up of steps in retreating rings, and these set with what appears to be a slight convex swell, a very proper modification. This cone and the low circular attic from which it springs are too small for the structure since they rest only on the cylindrical wall within the peristyle, and not upon the entablature above the columns. This cone is then febele as its crowning member, and, perhaps, the whole design has no fault so generally harmful as this. How far the addition of a large and varied group of sculpture on the top would redeem it it is space reserved for that group should be larger than it now seems to be in order that a sufficiently ponderous and varied work of sculpture might be set there.

INTERIOR OF THE TOMB. These pseudo-classic attempts amount to very little for our permanent municipal decoration, because there is but one virtue bor-saving, hurried and headlong community, with but feeble ideas as to the use of sculpture; and that virtue is one which so few designers possess. Grace of proportion, that charm which Palladio knew how to give to his otherwise lifeless compositions, which made the fortunes of all the famous designers of an epoch when architecture was nearly as academic as it is with us, and which makes the fortunes today of men who are as hurrled and as careless as even the community which employs them-this virtue is one which-cannot be had for the asking. The architect who has the gift of perfect proportion has a great gift which he cannot impart, and which the mere study of Roman and Grecian antiquity will never give to those not

The interior is, in this respect, greatly better than the outside. The general plan s a Greek cross, the arms about thirty-six feet wide and twenty feet long or deep, while the central square may be about forty-two feet on each side. Each of the four arms is valuted with a semi-circular wagon vault, between which are sculptured pendentives, which bring the open square to the circle of the dome. This internal dome consists of a cylindrical wall pierced with windows adroned with Ionic columns and this wall carries the dome proper which is nearly a hemisphere. The proportions of all this are very good. That we cannot be enthusiastic about it is because in all such modern buildings we suspect the presence of iron béams and plaster slabs, and that the construction is not genuine In proportion, however, it is agreeable and the general effect is dignified. The scheme of the Napoleon tomb, in the Church of the Invalides at Paris, has been followed here, and the floor is pierced with a great circular opening surrounded by a solid parapet. The sarcophagus will rest on

a substructure, raised above the floor of the

crypt and visible to those looking down

through the opening in the main floor.

exterior, but each needs it much. In costly public monuments it is the worst of errors to lay out the building on so large a scale that the sculpture, which would be its life and significance, has to be cut down to nothing or to a feeble and perfunctory display. It is the fault that comes naturally of the supposed preferences of the public for a very big monument over a very rich one. Our triumphal arches go a-begging because of it; but it does seem a pity that the great sums spent upon Grant's tomb could not have been so used as to include a sufficiency of worthy sculpture.

BLEACHING DIAMONDS.

Experiments Made by Henri Moissan, A French Scientist. New York Letter.

The value of diamonds is frequently affected by their containing dark specks, in common parlance are called 'flaws." These specks are of various form and color, and if they occur too frequently in a stone they render it almost valueless, except for industrial purposes. According to the textbooks of mineralogy the specks are formed of uncrystalized carbon, while the South African geologist, Cohen, nounces these specks a product of oxide of A process by which the flaws in diamonds may be eliminated would be of considerable practical value, and it is authentically stated that a jeweler named Maillard, of Paris, succeeded two hundred years ago in destroyink black spots within a diamond by heating the stone to red heat, air being excluded during the process. According to recent investigations of Professor Henri Moissan, it appears that the spots are a product of carbon. Moissan has also succeeded in eradicating specks, but his process is at the present not available for commmercial purposes, for it destroys the stone as such. Moissan destroyed a black diamond which showed several transparent places into a fine dark gray powder, the particle of which still contain number of specks as seen under the microscope. This powder was placed in a tube through which oxygen was circulated and heated to a temperature somewhat below red heat of the diamond for half an hour. It was evident by the examination of the oxygen issuing from that tube that the carbonic acid was formed and aboxygen. After cooling off, the diamond powder in the tube was found to be abso-lutely white, and no more flaws could be seen, even under the microscope. chemical process appears to be that the black substance contained in the diamond was dissolved by the oxygen forming carbonic acid. Small diamonds were not affected by this treatment, but Moissan believes that the bleaching of spots within diamonds will also be possible by employing oxygen under great pressure, which would penetrate into the diamond. If this

The Monetary Commission.

on account of flaws.

is successful, it will be the means of en-

hancing in value many stones now cheap

New York Commercial Advertiser. No one should allow himself to become excited over President McKinley's action in appointing a commission to "promote" another international bimetallic conference. Probably nobody understands better than Major McKinley what a ridiculous face this whole movement is, Senator Wolcott, the chairman of this flying expedition, was very politely shown the door by every Eurepean government which he recently approached on the subject of an international agreement; ex-Vice President Stevenson is a nonentity who has had as many views on the currency question as there are spots on a leopard, while General Paine is an estimable and inoffensive citizen of Massachusetts who has few superiors as a yacht expert. A trip to Europe will unloubtedly do this trio much good, while in the interim the United States will manage scmehow to keep its equilibrium. With the great powers deeply immersed in the Turco-Grecian wrangle, there is about as much chance of their entering into a scheme to shatter the financial credit they enjoy as there is that they will withdraw their fleets from the Mediterranean and order them to force a passage of the mythcal canal of the planet Mars.

Nothing more is needed to make positive the defeat of this commission's errand than the fact that not one of its members is in accord with the vast mass of the American people. Each one of them is hostile to the ingle gold standard. If any one seriously believes that Great Britain and Germany. not to speak of other countries, will pay ary heed to such a "packed jury" they are in a mental condition that should call for the solicitous attention of friends.

Pleased with Heath.

New York Mail and Express. None of President McKinley's official appointments has been more promptly or more completely justified by actual results than that of Colonel Perry M. Heath as first assistant postmaster general. The place is one of such varied responsibility. and its relations to the general policy of the public service are so intimate that a sympathetic, businesslike conduct of its affairs is of the utmost importance to the whole administration. The President keenly appreciated the delicate exactions of the post when he intrusted it to Colonel Heath. and the latter has speedily and conclusively proved himself worthy of the confidence thus implied. His management of the affairs of the office has been prompt, vigorous, efficient and satisfactory in an extraordinary degree to the government, the people and the party. His methods are frank onorable, businesslike and popular, and the result is that his services have been invaluable to the President and the postmaster general, from both of whom he received a wider range of authority than any of his official predecessors have ever enjoyed. Colonel Heath's almost instantaneous success in his high position is a matter of the liveliest gratification to those who know his amiable personality, and it s especially pleasing to the craft of practical newspaper men, from whose ranks he

The Armenian Infamy.

was chosen.

Christian Advocate. A compilation of the facts regarding the massacres in Armenia makes the motives which ordered them more intelligible, and adds to our horror. Professor Lepsius, a distinguished scholar of the University of Berlin, after personal investigation. written a book entitled, "Armenia and Europe: An Indictment." In his summary of the results of the movement against the Christians he tells us that towns and villages were laid waste; that 568 churches and convents were destroyed; that 559 villages, with all their surviving inhabitants, and hundreds of families in the towns, were compelled to adopt the faith of Islam; that 282 churches were turned into mosques; that about 35,000 Armenians were killed! Let it be remembered that these figures give only the extent of the author's statistical information, and are thus incomplete. Moreover thousands must have perished while trying to escape, starvation. The enormity of all this is appalling, and the utter heartlessness of these fiendish crusades is shown by the statement of Professor Lepsius that the massacres were "an administrative measure of the Sublime Porte, whose one object was to make the reforms enforced by the great difficult to say, but it must appear that the powers finally impossible by the annihilation of the Armenian people.'

Already Exporting Butter.

Buffalo Courier. Some of the newspapers have had much to say lately of a new enterprise undertaken by the secretary of agriculture. Havng pondered the fact that American corn s taken to Denmark and there fed to cows whose butter is exported to England, Secretary Wilson decided to open a butter trade with England direct. He has therefore resolved to purchase a quantity of Western butter with the resources of his department and to consign it to our government agents abroad to be disposed of, especial attention being devoted to the ascertainment of the English ideas regarding butter-the preference as to the form in which it should be put up, etc. The objection to Secretary Wilson's plan is now offered that the American butter makers are getting along very well without his interthat they exported in January 1896, 1,201,359 pounds of butter to the United Kingdom, and in January, 1897, 2,872,209 pounds, and during the seven months endwith January, 1897, 15,163,497 pounds, valued at \$2,318,007. If they have got to compete with their own government in the butter exporting business it is very likely they will not do so well hereafter.

The Tariff Bill. Washington Post (Ind.)

The American people will find out, after awhile, that this Dingley bill is not half as objectionable as its opponents would have us believe; that it does not tax the toiling masses for the benefit of monopo lies and soulless corporations; that it is liberal enough where the country at large can profit by liberality, and that it is protective and restrictive only for the benefit of the general public

A Weakness. Philadelphia Press.

sey and his age is 125. That is one of Jersey's weaknesser-always ready to lay claim to any old thing. Short Skirts.

The oldest man is claimed by New Jer-

The Greek soldier ought to take quite

Washington Post

readily to the bicycle. He would not be compelled to change his clothes.

Affords Variety, Anyway.

The interior has no sculpture beyond four Detroit Free Press. not very significant groups in the plaster Do we understand that the air ship takes pendentives, supposed to represent war, civil life and the like. Undoubtedly the inthe place of the ruined peach crop as a erior needs such decoration less than the spring sensation?